

The Bulletin's Circulation in Norwich is Double That of Any Other Paper, and Its Total Circulation is the Largest in Connecticut in Proportion to the City's Population

ALLIED ATTACKS OUTFLANK COMBLES

Fresh Progress Made East of Village of Forest of Much Importance

OVER 5,000 GERMANS CAPTURED IN TWO DAYS

Fighting of Greatest Ferocity Has Occurred on Eighteen Mile Front From Beaumont to the Somme—Russians Aggressive West of Lutsk and North of Zborow—Germans Hold Ground at Thiepval, North of Pozieres and Near Ginchy—Petrograd Claims Capture of Series of Heights and Advance on Hungarian Frontier—Rumanians are Bombarding the Town of Hermannstadt—Germans and Bulgarians Attacking Entire Front Between Dobrudja and Bulgaria—Berlin Admits Loss of Airship.

Keeping up their strong offensive against the Germans north and south of the Somme river in France, the Anglo-French forces again drove their lines forward and captured important German positions. South of the Somme the village of Soyecourt and part of the village of Verdunville have been captured, while, east of the Somme, the French have made fresh progress east of the village of Forest, which lies one and one-half miles southeast of the railroad town of Comblès—a gain which, taken with the capture of Guillemont on Sunday, seemingly outflanks Comblès and apparently renders it untenable. More than 5,000 Germans have been made prisoner north and south of the Somme during the past two days.

Fresh Gain Near Flury.
On the British right wing progress is reported north of Fallemont farm, while a German counter-attack north-west of Moquet farm was repulsed. In the Verdun sector Paris records a fresh gain near Flury. Berlin in admitting the claims of British and French successes in the fighting of Sunday in the Somme region says the battle over the 18-mile front from Beaumont to the Somme was of the greatest ferocity. The Germans held their ground at Thiepval, north of Pozieres, and near Ginchy, but Guillemont village and wood were lost, as likewise was Ginchy, but a counter-attack of the Germans won back a portion of the latter town.

Fighting in Galicia.
Again there is heavy fighting on the front in Russia west and southwest of Lutsk and north of Zborow and near Presmyr, in Galicia, with the Russians generally the aggressors. Petrograd controverts the assertion of Berlin that the Russians obtained only local successes near Presmyr by declaring that the Russians won a victory over the Germans here and made 2,441 prisoners. In the Car-

TWO MEN DROWNED IN VINEYARD SOUND.
Swimmer and His Pilot on Way from Falmouth to Bank Bluffs Lost in a Heavy Squall.

Vineyard Haven, Mass., Sept. 4.—A heavy squall in Vineyard sound while the L. Street was on a cruise, today caused the probable death of two men, Jack Hurwitz, who was leading the racers, and Fred Thompson, his pilot. Although the bodies had not been recovered tonight, returning searchers reported having sighted a jersey-clad body believed to be that of Hurwitz in the channel between Slaters Meadow and Hedge Pond shoals and to have picked up an ear such as Thompson carried in the pilot's skull. The body sank before the searchers could get alongside.

Four other competitors were a mile in the wake of the vessel, and the race was held in a calm sea. The bodies of the two men were not recovered until this morning. The bodies were found in the channel between Slaters Meadow and Hedge Pond shoals and to have picked up an ear such as Thompson carried in the pilot's skull. The body sank before the searchers could get alongside.

EPIDEMIC IS WANING.

Children 12 Years of Age and Over Can Attend Movies in New York.

New York, Sept. 4.—As an indication of the waning of the epidemic of the health authorities that the infantile paralysis epidemic is being checked, the proprietors of moving picture shows were permitted to day to lift the ban on children 12 years of age and older. The minimum age for patrons has for some time been 16 years. Unless the disease once more gains headway, it is expected that the restrictions will be entirely removed before Sept. 25, the tentative date set for school to open.

The number of new cases and deaths today—40 and 16, respectively—was lower than at any other time since July 2d.

Wants Interstate Commerce Commission to Investigate.
Washington, Sept. 4.—Senator Reed, of Missouri, today introduced a resolution to authorize the Interstate Commerce Commission to investigate the effect of the eight-hour day law on the cost of operation of railroads and to report to congress in December. The resolution will be called up for consideration tomorrow.

Big Attendance at State Fair.
Hartford, Conn., Sept. 4.—The Connecticut state fair opened to a big crowd at Charter Oak park today, the attendance being estimated among the time of thousands. The weather conditions were the best the association has ever experienced. The exhibits in all departments are said to be the best ever, the display of stock, vegetables, fruit, flowers and poultry being unusually fine.

Cabled Paragraphs

Two Steamships Sunk.
London, Sept. 4.—The Norwegian steamships Gothard and Setesdal have been sunk, according to an announcement made at Lloyd's shipping agency this afternoon.

Death of Dr. Moore.
London, Sept. 4.—The Rev. Dr. Edward Moore, canon of Canterbury since 1903, died Saturday night at Chingford, Devonshire. Dr. Moore was widely known as a student of Dante.

COMMISSION COMES TO NEW LONDON TODAY.

Secretary Lansing Tells Must Be Considered in Settlement States-Mexican Dispute

New York, Sept. 4.—The personal interests of Americans in Mexico must be considered in reaching a permanent settlement of the dispute between the United States and Mexico, Secretary of State Lansing said today in an address at a luncheon attended by the members of the American-Mexican joint commission.

Secretary Lansing declared that if "suspicion, doubt and aloofness" were to mar the coming deliberations of the commission might expect to accomplish little and would leave the two nations in the same tangle of misunderstanding and false judgment which I feel have been the chief reasons for our controversies in the past."

Luis Cabrera, chairman of the Mexican commission, in reply to Secretary Lansing, said that the result which his commission seeks is the same sought by the American delegates and that special arbitration harmony might be inferred from the notes exchanged between the two governments.

Secretary Lane announced that the commissioners and their party would sail on the presidential yacht Mayflower at 9 a. m. tomorrow for New London and that they would spend the next two two-hour conferences would be held each day. Luis Cabrera will preside at the first day's meeting and Secretary Lansing at the subsequent days.

The secretary added that while the proceedings would be confidential, the commission probably would be made to give daily statements to the press.

PAID HOMAGE TO MEMORY OF LINCOLN

President Wilson Accepted for Government Log Cabin Where He Was Born.

Hodgenville, Ky., Sept. 4.—President Wilson came to Kentucky today to pay homage to the memory of Lincoln and avoid politics, but a great crowd from all parts of the state turned out to greet his appearance and turned his visit into a campaign event.

The president accepted for the federal government the log cabin in which Lincoln lived in a speech devoted to an eulogy of the Civil war president. Standing on a temporary platform of the foot of the state capitol building housing the Lincoln cabin, he praised Lincoln as the embodiment of democracy.

"I do not wish to stand here unless we ourselves be in deed and in truth real democrats and servants of mankind," he said, "ready to give our lives for the freedom and justice and spiritual exaltation of the great nation which shelters and nurtures us."

The non-political character of the programme was emphasized by the mention of the name of Charles E. Hughes, the republican nominee, by one of the speakers.

But as soon as the formal exercises were over, politics came to the fore. At the railroad station the president stood for nearly an hour shaking hands with men and women who were cheering and waving.

As his train pulled out the crowd cheered and clapped, while he bowed in acknowledgment.

COAL AND FUEL REFUSED
Tug Sent to Relief of Blacklisted Steamer Which Was Denied Help at Bermuda.

New York, Sept. 4.—The Norwegian steamer Bjornstjerne Bjornson, blacklisted by the British and denied provisions at Bermuda, has been aided by a tug sent out from Norfolk to her relief, according to passengers aboard the Quebec liner Bermudian arriving here today.

The ship is to be towed to either Baltimore or Boston, the passengers said. She is under charter to a concern on the English coast, and was driven into Bermuda by a storm, was unable to leave when coal and food were refused.

DAMAGE PRACTICALLY NIL.
London, Sept. 4, 3.53 p. m.—Commenting on the German official statement regarding Saturday night's Zeppelin raid on England, the British press bureau says:

"The damage done—that is to say practically all—is exactly as was reported in the official communiqué. There were no conflagrations of any importance, no explosions, no deaths."

"There, moreover, is the strongest reason to believe that another airship in addition to the one destroyed, was very seriously damaged."

To Preserve Progressives.
New York, Sept. 4.—An organization committee of fifteen, which is to co-operate with the fifteen "Loyal" members of the old national committee, have been appointed by Matthew Hale of Boston, acting chairman of the national progressive party. It was announced here today for the purpose of taking "such steps as may be advisable to preserve the progressive party."

Knocked Out Mandot.
New Orleans, La., Sept. 4.—Frankie Russell knocked out Joe Mandot in the fifteenth round of a scheduled twenty round bout here tonight. Both are local lightweight.

Arbitration of all Industrial Disputes

FOR THIS HUGHES DECLARES HE FIRMLY STANDS MUCH APPLAUSE

Declares For Principle of Fair Impartial Candid Arbitration and Legislation on Facts—Opposed to Dictation by Any Power on Earth—First Republican Candidate in Tennessee.

Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 4.—In territory which no republican presidential nominee ever has visited before, Charles E. Hughes tonight faced a tumultuous audience in the auditorium here. With cheers for Woodrow Wilson ringing again and again in his ears, he declared for the principle of candid arbitration and legislation on facts, and he declared for the principle of fair impartial candid arbitration and legislation on facts, and he declared for the principle of fair impartial candid arbitration and legislation on facts.

Can Be Settled by Facts.
"I believe there is no grievance with respect to labor," Mr. Hughes said, "that cannot be settled by a fair, candid, impartial, candid arbitration and legislation on facts."

"We have, in the past, had to deal frequently with the opposition of employers to the principle of arbitration. Sometimes they have refused to arbitrate disputes. Public opinion has been against them. I stand firmly for the principle of arbitrating industrial disputes and I would not surrender it to anybody in the country."

"I believe that anything that is right in this country can be settled by facts. What are our free institutions? We have come down the long course of history with the people fighting slowly, slowly, now with a defeat and now with victory—for recognition of the reign of reason instead of the reign of tyranny and force."

Stands For Two Things.
"Now then, I stand for two things: First, the principle of fair, impartial, candid arbitration and legislation on facts, and second, for legislation on facts according to necessities of the case. And I am opposed to being dictated to by the executive department with congress by any power on earth before the facts are known."

"We have a great country and a great future. But it can only be preserved in one way: That way is the way of honest, fair investigation and candid treatment. Show me the man who is not for that, and I will not take any way that I do not know anything about."

Applauded His Statement.
The audience, which had interrupted Mr. Hughes repeatedly in the early portions of his speech to cheer for his fight for the test of democracy, fell silent and at its conclusion applauded him.

Tonight's address, the second of the day, was held before a vast crowd. The crowd came early and remained to hear all the nominee had to say. But before he started it was that many Wilson supporters were present.

J. Will Taylor, republican state chairman, the first speaker, was interrupted by the cheering of the crowd. Mr. Taylor, chairman of the meeting, stood up. Mr. Taylor said he felt for the test of democracy, much of the time vainly endeavoring to make himself heard. He introduced Mr. Hughes and the audience waited in silence.

"Warmth of Welcome."
"I shall not forget the warmth of the welcome that I received here," Mr. Hughes said, smiling, and the audience applauded. He added that what he had to say was to be heard and that he was not going to be interrupted by the cheering of the crowd.

Then he outlined his views on American industry, the test it will face when the war ends and the doctrine of a protective tariff. He was interrupted frequently by applause and now and then by cheers for Wilson. More applause greeted his reference to labor legislation enacted during his terms as governor of New York.

Protective Tariff.
"Now our opponents do not believe in the doctrine of a protective tariff," he added, producing a memorandum from his pocket. He checked a Wilson supporter who was shouting "No tariff plank of the platform of 1912."

"I believe," he continued, "in protecting American industry." "At the same time," he said, "I believe that the man who can do it is Woodrow Wilson," he shouted a man from the balcony. A wave of hand-clapping greeted the nominee.

"There would not be much disposition to clap," Mr. Hughes said, smiling, as the applause died down. "In this country if that doctrine got headway very long."

Mr. Hughes declared that "nobody would put over anything for private gain at the public expense, in tariff, if he could help it and was given prolonged applause. The nominee then assailed the administration for its policy toward Mexico. He outlined his attitude toward Russia, declaring that the question was not one of recognition or non-recognition but of protecting American rights.

"You would have recognized that assassin," he shouted a man from the audience. "Wouldn't you?"

"Now I am going to say that," Mr. Hughes answered to reply. The rest of his answer was lost in the tumult which followed.

Would Have Protected American Rights.
"What would you have done?" he shouted another man as the noise subsided.

"I would have protected American rights," the nominee shouted quickly, pointing his finger at the questioner. The audience rose and applauded loudly.

It was the last of the heckling, although there were two or three more outbreaks of cheering for Wilson. The rest of Mr. Hughes' speech was devoted to a discussion of efficiency of government.

The nominee's address tonight ended his political activities of the day. He entered the train this morning to find a programme different from the one he thought he would face in that it provided for a review of the Tennessee National Guard and an address at a Labor Day celebration. The first he declined on the ground that he had no right to review federalized state troops. The proposal that he attend the Labor Day celebration was dismissed when he was advised that labor leaders arranging it had not sent him a formal invitation and that if he spoke he would be restricted to a topic of a non-political nature.

Mr. Hughes left late tonight for Lexington, Ky., where he will speak tomorrow.

Secret Demands Made on China

FEAR THAT ANOTHER CRISIS WITH JAPAN WILL DEVELOP PEKING IS ALARMED

Acceptance of New Cabinet Hastened by Seriousness of Problems—Dismissal of Chinese Officers, Withdrawal of Garrison, Indemnification and Extension of Rights Sought.

Washington, Sept. 4.—Secret demands, in addition to those published today in despatches from Peking, are being pressed on China by Japan as a result of the recent clash of Chinese and Japanese troops at Cheng Chiatun. It became known here tonight that the situation is much more serious than has been indicated, confidential reports state that the Japanese have demanded that a satisfactory outcome depended on the whole of inner Mongolia.

Anxiety Among Officials.
Officials here view the development with real anxiety, fearing another China-Japanese crisis which might involve the interests of the United States. The Cheng Chiatun incident, trivial in itself, but coming on top of the strained relations ever since Japan took over Kiaochow from Germany, has been closely watched since Japan hastened to send 2,000 soldiers to the disturbed district and her cabinet announced that a satisfactory outcome depended on the whole of inner Mongolia.

Japan's demands as published call for dismissal of Chinese officers in command of the troops at the scene of the trouble, withdrawal of the Chinese garrison, indemnification of the families of the Chinese killed and extension of Japanese police rights to inner Mongolia.

The Secret Demands.
The secret demands are believed to seek extension to inner Mongolia of rights which already have been won in South Manchuria. In both places China is forbidden under the treaty of May 8, 1915, to raise a foreign loan on local taxes without Japan's consent, and to consult Japanese in cases she cannot raise money herself for the railroads there. Beyond that, however, the Japanese in South Manchuria have unlimited rights of travel, residence, trade and leasing of land, together with the right of trial before a Japanese consul in civil and criminal cases.

Japan's demands are definitely a right of opening and operating specified mines and preference in case foreign advisors are sought in military, political, police or financial matters.

No Infringement on American Rights.
None of the demands as published infringe on the rights of the United States, officials think, but a report on the secret negotiations will be awaited with concern, as they may conflict with the policy of the United States. Except for the possibility of American interference, it is pointed out, Japan practically has a hand in China, and all the European powers are too fully occupied at home to devote much attention to the far east.

Another Clash Between Japs and Chinese.
Tokio, Sept. 5, 10.15 a. m.—Another clash between Chinese and Japanese troops is officially reported from Chao Yungpo, Mongolia, and has led to the loss of many Japanese reinforcements. It is claimed that the Chinese attacked the Japanese while the Japanese were advancing to mediate between Chinese and Mongolians.

MANY INJURED WHEN GRANDSTAND COLLAPSED.
Bleacher Seats Gave Way at Fight—Half of Those Involved Seriously Hurt.

Colorado Springs, Colo., Sept. 4.—The collapse of a portion of the bleacher seats at the White-Welsh fight tonight resulted in the death of 200 spectators to the ground and injured at least one hundred, several seriously. At various hospitals here tonight it was stated that all of the sixty persons taken there after the accident would recover. Many were released after having been treated and dressed.

The crash came before the larger part of the crowd had arrived. Police-men aided by the fire department quickly placed the injured in blankets and comparatively little confusion resulted and the boxing program was not delayed.

The crowd was made from the ringside that the stands had been carefully inspected before the crowd was admitted, but D. G. Johnson, the commissioner of public safety, said that so far as he knew no inspection had been made by the city engineer's office. He added that a thorough investigation would be made in an effort to fix the responsibility.

American Industrial Commission.
Baltimore, Sept. 4.—The American industrial commission to France arrived last night on board the steamer Lafayette and was received by a formal crowd of representatives of the municipality and the Board of chamber of commerce.

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Condensed Telegrams

Madill McCormick predicts that the republicans will sweep the Middle West.

The heaviest guns of the republican party will be heard in Maine during the week.

State and congressional candidates will be chosen by New Hampshire voters in primaries today.

Two women were run down and killed by automobiles on the streets of Newark, Labor day.

All National Guardsmen and regulars at the Eagle Pass district were reviewed Monday by General Sibley.

The Chinese parliament has confirmed the compromise cabinet as proposed by Premier Tuan Cui-jui.

The United States War Veterans opened their thirteenth annual encampment at Chicago Monday with a street parade.

President Wilson will speak Friday night at the convention of the National Woman Suffrage association, at Atlantic City.

Richard C. Kerens of St. Louis, former ambassador to Austria, died at the home of his daughter in Philadelphia Monday.

It is announced officially that Dar-es-Salaam, the chief town of German East Africa, surrendered at 9 o'clock Monday morning.

Mrs. Grace Dilworth, wife of Dwight H. Dilworth, the New York attorney, murdered while motoring with Mary McNiff, declared she does not know the woman.

Franklin E. Parker of Bay City, Mich., one of the best known lumber men in southern Michigan, was held up and perhaps fatally shot late Sunday night.

Greatly increased demands for male stenographers and typewriters in the United States government service at Washington, D. C., require frequent examinations.

Miss Minneapolis of the Minneapolis Power Boat association, averaging fifty miles an hour, won the 30 mile heat of the National Power Boat races at Detroit, Monday.

Harvey S. Irwin, 72, member of the 67th congress from Louisville, Ky., and railway commissioner of Kentucky in 1895, died at Vienna, Va. He was a native of Highland county, Ohio.

A bronze statue of Lafayette, presented to the city of Fall River by the Calumet club, was unveiled Monday, following a parade in which thousands of citizens participated.

The man held at Corinth, Miss., suspected of being Robert Pay, the former German army officer, who escaped from the federal penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 29, is not the convicted bomb plotter.

The infantile paralysis epidemic is decreasing in every locality in New York city. Only 40 new cases, 11 fewer than Sunday, were discovered, and the number of deaths dropped from 20 to 15.

The Bulgarian cabinet council has decided to detain G. C. Derusit, the Rumanian minister at Sofia, with his staff, until S. Radew, the Bulgarian minister at Bucharest, has returned, says a despatch from Budapest.

Appointment of a naval board of inquiry to investigate the wrecking of the United States cruiser Memphis at San Domingo, was announced Monday at the navy department. The board will sail for San Domingo on Sept. 1.

The Greek government at Athens has accepted the dominion of the sea powers in the entirety, and agents of the French and British governments are taking over the control of postal and telegraphic communication.

Villa refused battle with government troops when he fled Thursday night, do and Col. Carlos Zuazua in the San Andres district, and was pursued in the direction of Santa Clara canyon, some 80 miles north and west of Chihuahua City.

Twenty-five Mexican soldiers and 11 patients were killed Thursday night when a constitutional train was wrecked by bandits claiming allegiance to Carrero Torres. The bandits butchered the train guards and carried away everything movable.

Farmers around Thompsonville were given a fine Sunday morning when a light frost the earliest in several years, was visible. Although not sufficiently severe to damage crops, its effect on the slightly noticeable on most tender leaves.

Twenty persons were injured, two of them seriously when Warren D. Kent of Auburn, R. I., operating a large automobile, accidentally placed his foot on the accelerator instead of the brake pedal and drove the machine through a crowd of 300.

Japan's proposed \$30,000,000 loan to China is expected by the Japanese embassy here to go through almost immediately. It is said that China's financial needs are most pressing and that further delay might prove serious for the new government.

Colonel Alfredo Breceda, former prize secretary to Gen. Canzan, arrived in New York Monday. Col. Breceda said he is going to Spain and to France on a diplomatic mission for the de facto government, the nature of which he declined to discuss.

The navy's new battle cruisers, four of which have been authorized to be laid down next year, will look like a blast furnace gone to sea. Each will be equipped with six 16-inch guns and according to plans now being completed by the navy department.

Committed Suicide in New Haven.
New Haven, Conn., Sept. 4.—Mrs. Mary Van Egan, who came here from New York during the summer and rented an apartment house in York street, died tonight in a hospital as the result of poisoning with suicidal intent. She was about 50 years old. Nothing is known of her here. She lived alone and apparently made no acquaintances.

Fought to Draw.
Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 4.—Frank Callahan of Brooklyn and Frank Whitney of Cedar Rapids, Ia., fought ten rounds to a draw here tonight.

Big Attendance at County Fair

BUSY OPENING DAY FOR OFFICIALS AND UNION WORKERS

10,000 ON GROUNDS

Exhibits of Unusual Number and Merit—Much Activity Along the Midway—Good Racing and Pleading Vaudeville—Fireworks a Feature of the Night Programme.

By the most rigid quarantine orders from the seat of highest authority—the busy, bustling office of general secretary William W. Eckhardt—every thought of infantile and all other sorts of paralysis were strictly excluded from the grounds of the New London County Agricultural society on Monday.

And so the county fair meant everything it ought to mean—a big, happy, carefree, informal, sociable gathering, a place, where old friends meet and new ones are made; where you stop in to see a friend, or a neighbor's big squashes and you render him speeches with those yearling steers of yours; where you wander through the butter and mutton pommery and look at the girls and listen to "cats 'em alive" and "sure to whi!" where you wake up and urge and cheer when the horses race up the stretch while the young chap in the blue tights is whirling around in mid-air and you hardly dare look when the man cuts away from the balloon and drops like a bullet. Eventually you go home as grimy as a day of dust can make you, and a little better off, as well-satisfied with yourself, and your neighbors as only a day as well spent can make you. For all these things, and a lot more, the county fair, that real county fair, and that was the kind that happened yesterday.

Ten thousand people, and a trifle over that, were on the grounds, the best kind of cool and breezy and snappy weather co-operating with Labor day and a lot of hard work and good advertising, to bring about the satisfactory and a satisfied crowd. The night fair, with its stage attractions, and the band, and a mighty fine set of music, and a bright and gleaming 3,000 people in the evening, and a fair of a busy day for the fair officials, the Labor union workers, the many people who were exhibiting, the troupe of actors, the vaudeville acts, the quarter and the suffragists, and were other people who worked hard that couldn't be mentioned.

One of the things that struck the casual observer at first glance was the quantity and quality of livestock on the grounds this morning. The splendid animals from the Connecticut Agricultural college, marvelous resulting from eugenics applied to horses and cattle the way it ought to be to men, were the first thing that struck the eye.

Bransford Farm, near the other side of the exhibition hall, was another lot of the finest breeding and the sterling products of such well known cattle breeders as the Messrs. Lisbon, Charles I. Briggs of Lebanon and John D. Avery of North Stonington, and many others, excited admiration.

The other exhibits, too, in all departments were in keeping with the standards set through 62 years of prosperity and progress by this forward looking agricultural society.

Along the Midway.
A trip along the Midway, starting from the Boy Scouts' tent and first aid tents, and ending at the corner of the poultry building, was of course one of the essentials. The machinery tents of T. H. Edwards and the Messrs. Brook company were humming and chugging away all day long, and in the grange building A. D. Zabriske's familiar faces and his and his corps of helpers were serving their usual fine dinners. The Brook's turkey dinner tent on the other side of the Midway was also a success, and very recently been brought from the darkest part of Africa, or Volunteered, or somewhere, a motorcade is a new attraction and so is Luken's big animal tents, but Joseph A. George and Burlington's quick lunch, and the duck-billed and the doctors, and just as they used to be in days of yore, and just so, it is our duty and our privilege to state, is the little tent flying the colors of purple, green and white.

Not quite as old, for the Cause—spread with a capital—is growing and there are new faces and the quantity of enthusiasm nevertheless, without loss of quality. For instance, a new leader, Miss Daphne Selden of Deep River and her helping the Norwich chairman, Mrs. J. Eldred Brown, Miss Mary Richards and Miss Gladys Fiske, look out for the fair work Monday, today she will lead the county cohorts in the history-making parade.

After supper, very little is left to be said about, except that the Boy Scouts are on first aid service, work at their red cross tent, others by turns around the grounds. They had their first case about 8:30 o'clock, a London man succumbed to a combination of heart trouble and sun-broke. The Scouts administered the proper remedies, cold water and brandy and ammonia, and their patient recovered. A young lady who

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